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New or Noteworthy North American Phanerograms.—V.

By N. L. Britton.

Thalictrum dioicum, L. var. CORIACEUM n. var. Segments of the decompound leaves firm, pale beneath, rather dark green above, reniform-orbicular and broader than long, or obovate, deeply and sharply incised, the lobes rounded. " Plant always diœcious, staminate flowers white, pistillate purple."

At elevations above 3,000 feet, on Blowing Rock, Table Rock and Stone Mountain, North Carolina. Collected by J. K. Small and A. A. Heller, 1891, and by Professor Porter in the same region many years before.

Ranunculus delphinifolius, Torr. in Eaton, Man. Ed. 2, 395 (1818) and subsequent editions; not H.B.K. Nov. Gen. v. 48 (1821).

R. multifidus, Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 736 (1814) not Forskall (1775).

R. fluviatilis, Bigel. Fl. Bost. 139 (1814) not of Willd.

R. Purshii, Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 15 (1830) in part.

R. lacustris, Beck & Tracy, in Eaton, Man. Ed. 3, 395 (1822).

The name of this plant has had a very curious history, which I am now prepared to trace, having seen authentic specimens of all the above-cited descriptions. First characterized by Pursh, who gave it a name already belonging to an Egyptian or Arabian plant, it was next alluded to by Dr. Torrey, under the name *R. delphinifolius*. Pursh's type was collected by Bradbury in " Upper Louisiana," and is preserved in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Torrey's plant was from New York, and a specimen bearing the label in his own handwriting is contained in the Kew Herbarium, "*R. delphinifolius*, Torr. in Eat. Man. Ed. 2." In his catalogue of plants within thirty miles of New York (1819), Torrey adopted Bigelow's name *R. fluviatilis* for the species; in his Compendium he took *R. multifidus*, and in the Flora of North America and Flora of New York he called it *R. Purshii*, never returning to his original name for it. I have been unable to ascertain his reason for this course. Perhaps, he thought this was preoccupied by the homonym of Humboldt, Bonpland and Kunth, which was published, however, three years later.

In his discussion of this plant in Pittonia, ii. 62, Professor Greene adopts the name of Beck and Tracy and I have followed him in alluding to it, but the Kew specimen from Dr. Torrey and a glance at the second edition of Eaton's Manual are conclusive proof that we have been wrong.

The arctic and Rocky Mountain plant, *R. Purshii*, Richards, Frank. Journ, 741 (1823); *R limosus*, Nutt., *R. multifidus*, var. *repens*, S. Wats., appears to me to be specifically distinct. It is a creeping, pubescent, uliginous species with smaller flowers and smaller achenes which have an acutish back, and the style is slender; *R. delphinifolius* is normally strictly aquatic, glabrous, its achenes have a thickened, almost winged margin, and the style is flat and broadened at the base. It develops broader leaf-segments when the water in which it habitually grows becomes low and the plants thus become emersed.

It should be added that a specimen from Dr. Torrey, labelled *R. lacustris*, Beck and Tracy, is preserved in the Philadelphia Herbarium, and is the same species as *R. multifidus*, Pursh, which may be further proven by the figure of *R. lacustris* published by Beck and Tracy in Trans. Albany Inst. i. plate V. I have not access to a copy of the first edition of Eaton's Manual.

Ranunculus trichophyllus, Chaix, in Vill. Hist. Pl. Dauph. i. 335 (1786).

R. aquatilis, var. *trichophyllus*, A. Gray, Man. Ed. 5, 40 (1867).

I think this should rank as a species rather than a variety of *R. aquatilis*, L., which only exists in America, as far as known, in the far northwest, where it is represented by the var. *heterophyllus*, as pointed out by Dr. Gray.

Hypericum mutilum, L. Sp. Pl. 787 (1753).

Ascyrum Crux-Andreæ, L. loc. cit.

While it may, perhaps, be ascribed to a blunder in the make-up of the first edition of the "Species Plantarum," there is no doubt whatever that Linnæus described the same plant as two species in different genera on the same page. This has been indicated by Torrey and Gray, (Fl. N. A. i. 672). The specimen described by Plukenet (Mant. 104), as "Hypericoides ex terra Mariana floribus exiguis luteus" on which Linnæus based his *A. Crux-Andreæ*, is preserved in the Sloane Herbarium, (vol. 92, p. 85), at the British Museum of Natural History, and is *Hypericum mutilum*, while the specimens of Gronovius, on which he based *H. mutilum*, are in the general herbarium of the same institution. The plant taken up by Torrey and Gray for *A. Crux-Andreæ* is *A. hypericoides*, L. Sp. Pl. 788, as evidenced by the Gronovian specimen on which it is based, fortunately also preserved.

President Coulter, in his paper on the North American Hypericaceæ (Bot. Gaz., 1886, 80), has maintained that we have two closely related species of *Ascyrum*, associating specimens from the southern states with the tropical American plant which Linnæus took up for his *A. hypericoides* in the second edition of his Species Plantarum (p. 1108), basing it on specimens sent him by P. Browne from Jamaica, one of which is preserved in his herbarium. However, whether we have one species or two, the northern plant is the original *A. hypericoides*, and should bear that name. All the specimens in the Columbia College Herbarium, including many from Florida, are readily referable to it, and different from the West Indian and Central American species.

Hypericum Canadense, L., var. *minimum*, Choisy in DC. Prodr. i. 550.

The type of this is preserved in the "Prodromus Herbarium" at Geneva. It is a fragment of a three-styled species with narrow leaves, not satisfactorily referable to *H. Canadense*, though it may as well be that as anything else, and its origin is unknown. From Choisy's remarks at the place of publication, he apparently thought it was Mexican. In any event it is not at all the Northern plant with oval or orbicular lower leaves which has been refered to it, and which may be called *H. Canadense*, var. BOREALE.

Potentilla Canadensis, L. Sp. Pl. 498 (1753).

Potentilla simplex, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 303 (1803).

P. Canadense, var. *simplex*, T. and G. Fl. N. A. i. 443 (1840).

From the very great difference in appearance of the extreme forms of this plant, I had about come to the conclusion that *P. simplex*, the large, ascending or erect condition, was actually specifically distinct from the smaller one with prostrate branches. But a study of the plant during the past spring in the vicinity of New York has convinced me that *simplex* cannot be separated even as a variety, for I found them growing from the same clump. In shaded woodlands the *simplex* condition prevails, while the other prefers open places, and reaches its extreme degree of depression (var. *pumilio*, T. and G.) in very dry, sterile soil. There is, therefore, no more reason for maintaining varieties in it than in the case of *Erigeron Canadense*, which varies from an inch in height to ten feet or more. The type of *P. Canadense*, L is preserved in the Linnæan Herbarium, and that of *P. simplex*, Michx. in the herbarium of Michaux at·Paris, and so far as they go, are correctly understood.

RUBUS MILLSPAUGHI, n. sp.

Ascending, wand-like, entirely unarmed or with a very few, weak prickles above, glabrous throughout or the younger shoots scurfy-pubescent. Stems 1½-4 meters long; leaves long-petioled, pedately five-foliolate or some of those on the twigs three-foliolate; leaflets thin, oval, glabrous on both sides, long-acuminate at the apex, mostly rounded at the base, 12-15 cm. long, about 5 cm. wide, sharply but not deeply serrate; stalk of the terminal leaflet 7-10 cm. long; inflorescence loosely racemose; bracts linear-lanceolate; pedicels slender, ascending; sepals lanceolate, acuminate; fruit black, about 10 mm. long.

In rich woods, Point Mt., West Virginia, at 3,500 ft. altitude (C. F. Millspaugh). Nearest to *R. villosus*, but evidently a distinct species. Curiously enough there is a leaf of this plant glued down on the sheet of *R. Canadensis*, L. in Herb. Linn., and it appears to have been included in his description of that species—the specimens furnished by Kalm.

Agrimonia striata, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 287 (1803).
A. Eupatoria of most American authors, not of L.
A. Eupatoria, var. *parviflora*, Hook. i. 196 (1832).

The American plant has certainly been erroneously referred to the European *A. Eupatoria*, which is very distinct from it, by its larger flowers and fruit, denser inflorescence, much greater amount of pubescence and different foliage. The genus *Agrimonia* was monographed by Wallroth in his "Beiträge zur Botanik," i. 1-61 (1842), and a much larger number of species recognized than have since been admitted. There is at least one of his North American species there first described, which seems to me perfectly good ; this is :

Agrimonia microcarpa, Wallr. Beitr. i. 33, 39, t. 1. f. 3. (1842).

Smaller and more slender than *A. striata,* villous-pubescent at least below. Larger leaflets 3-5, obovate, obtuse or sometimes acutish at the apex, narrowed or cuneate at the base, dentate, 1½-5 cm. long, glabrous or nearly so above, generally pubescent along the veins beneath ; raceme very slender, the flowers short-pedicelled, less than two lines broad ; petals slightly exceeding the calyx-lobes ; fruit smaller, about 3 mm. long.

In dry soil, Pennsylvania (according to Wallroth), Maryland (Rusby), to Florida (Chapman), west to Kentucky (Short) and Louisiana (Carpenter).

MAMILLARIA NOTESTEINII, n. sp.

Stems oval, simple or cæspitose, about 3 cm. in diameter. Tubercles nearly terete and about 6 mm. high ; spines 12-18, white, becoming gray with age, weak and slender, 8-12 mm. long, spreading, pubescent throughout. Usually each tubercle bears a central spine which is longer and stouter than the others, and is frequently tipped with pink ; flowers 15-25 mm. in diameter, ash-gray, tinged and penciled with a delicate pink. Petals broadly linear-oblong, mucronate tipped ; fruit obovoid ; seeds black, globose, pitted.

Found in gravelly soil, near a small creek, in the vicinity of Deer Lodge, Montana, by Prof. F. N. Notestein, June 4th, 1891.

OXYPOLIS, Raf. Neogen. 2 (1825).
Tiedemannia, DC. Mem. Omb. 51, t. 12 (1829).
Archemora, DC. loc. cit. 52 (1829).

Rafinesque characterizes the genus and cites *Sium rigidius,* L. as the type, so there can be no question about what he had in mind. This plant is well known to be *Archemora rigida,* DC., and *Tiedemannia rigida,* Coult. and Rose.

PTILIMINUM, Raf. Neogen. 2 (1825).
Discopleura, DC., Mem. Omb. 38 (1829).

Rafinesque also characterizes this genus and gives *Ammi capillaceum*, Michx., as the type. This is *Discopleura capillacea*, DC.

SPERMOLEPIS, Raf. Neogen. 2 (1825), not Brong. & Gris.
Leptocaulis, DC. Mem. Omb. (1829).

This genus is based on *Daucus divaricatus*, Walt., which is *Sison pusillum*, Michx., *Leptocaulis divaricatus*, DC., and *Apium divaricatum*, Wood. If this species and its allies are to be kept distinct from *Apium*, L. as has been done by Coulter and Rose, it should be under Rafinesque's generic name.

ADORIUM, Raf. Neogen. 3 (1825).
Marathrum, Raf. Journ. Phys. lxxxix. 101 (1819), not Humb. and Bonpl.
Musenium, Nutt. in T. and G. Fl. N. A., i. 642 (1840).

Perceiving that the generic name *Marathrum* was already used, Rafinesque substituted for it *Adorium*, eleven years before Nuttall named *Musenium*. The names of Rafinesque and Nuttall are both based on *Seseli divaricatum*, Pursh.

Solidago juncea, Ait. var. RAMOSA, Porter and Britton, n. var.

Differs from the typical plant in the numerous, strict, erect branches, the racemes numerous, slender, erect or slightly recurved at the ends.

In fields, western New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania (Porter), Ohio (Sullivant), and West Virginia (Millspaugh). Strikingly different in appearance from *S. juncea*. Professor Porter informs me that he sent specimens of the plant to Dr. Gray, after the volume of the Synoptical Flora containing the Compositæ was issued, and was told that he had not seen it before.

Cyperus Houghtoni, Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. iii. 277 (1836).

This species was described by Dr. Torrey from a specimen collected by Dr. D. Houghton at the Lake of the Isles, Northwest Territory, in August, 1831, (No. 73), and the type of it is preserved in the Columbia College Herbarium. He subsequently concluded that it was not distinct from his *C. Schweinitzii*, as is indicated in pencil in his copy of the Monograph of North American Cyperaceæ, and in his copy of Steudel's Cyperaceæ. In his herbarium the types of both species are mounted on the same sheet. I passed the plant over in my Preliminary List of North American Species of Cyperus, (BULLETIN, xiii. 205-216), having only the original specimen to go by, and accepting Dr. Torrey's later view. But recently I have had numerous specimens from the Northwest and other regions, which maintain the characters of the original, and satisfactorily establish the species as a good one.

My attention has been especially called to it by Mr. John M. Holzinger, Assistant Botanist to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who last year sent me abundant specimens collected by Dr. E. A. Mearns, U. S. A., at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. I did not then recognize in these Torrey's species, and was disposed to regard the plant as undescribed. Mr. Holzinger has again sent me more and very fine specimens of Dr. Mearns' collection of 1891, and thus by impressing on me the characters of the plant, caused me to make a careful examination of the group to which it belongs.

The species is nearest *C. Schweinitzii*, but readily distinguishable from that plant by its globose, dense heads, smooth culms, shorter and broader truncate or apiculate scales, and shorter nut. I have it now from the following localities: Lake of the Isles, N. W. Terr., (Houghton No. 73); Camp Douglass, Wisc., (Mearns No. 28); St. Croix River, Minn., (Holzinger); Cheboygan Co., Mich., (C. F. Wheeler); Wichita, Kans., (Carleton); Columbia River, Sand Island, Oregon, (Thos. Howell); Kuskuski River, (Wilkes Exp.); Wareham, Mass., (Ex. Herb. L. H. Bailey); Lake George, N. Y., (Wm. H. Leggett). It thus ranges all across the continent. I referred the Oregon specimens collected by Geyer, which I saw in Herb. Gray to this species in my Preliminary List, but was uncertain about them. They probably belong here.

The plant which I described in my Preliminary List (p. 208) as *C. Schweinitzii*, var. *debilis*, which extends from Colorado (Redfield) to Chihuahua, is most likely another distinct species.

Rynchospora scutellata, Griesb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 246 (1866).

This species, founded on Charles Wright's No. 3406 from Western Cuba, was collected by the late Mr. H. W. Ravenel on damp prairies near Indianola, Texas, May 3d, 1869, (No. 160), and distributed under the manuscript name *Ceratoschœnus brevirostris*, n. sp. I am indebted to Mr. C. B. Clarke for the determination. The following description may serve for its identification: Stem erect, rather stout, 3-9 dm. high, glabrous. Leaves linear, flat, the lower 3-4 dm. long, 6-8 mm. wide, slightly roughened on the margins, those of the stem distant, shorter; spikelets lanceolate 6-10 mm. long, three to five-flowered in corymbose clusters, the rays slender, unequal, 2½-5 cm. long; clusters composed of three to five spikelets; glumes brown, ovate, acute, mucronate, the fertile ones larger than the sterile; nut brown, ovate or obovate, compressed, slightly concave on each face, 3-4 mm. long, finely puncticulate, with a rather prominent keel on both edges; beak black, compressed, conic, about as long as the nut, slightly papillose, bristles slender, unequal, the larger equaling or slightly exceeding the nut, finely barbed upwardly.

The Texan specimen differs from the Cuban only in its larger and denser clusters and somewhat narrower nut. The species comes next to *R. corniculata*, (Lam.)

STENOPHYLLUS, Raf. Neogen. 4 (1825).

This proposed genus of Rafinesque is briefly characterized by him and *Scirpus stenophyllus*, Ell. named as the type. This plant is the same as *Dichroma cæspitosa*, Muhl., and was transferred to *Isolepis* by Dr. Torrey in his monograph of the North American Cyperaceæ (Ann. Lyc. N. Y. iii. 353, 1836). In 1837 Kunth (Enum. ii. 209) independently referred it to *Isolepis*, but under a section which he proposed should form a genus under the name *Bulbostylis*, although he did not name the species under that genus. I allude to Rafinesque's genus here because Mr. C. B. Clarke has sent me specimens of the Indian *Isolepis barbata*, a very closely allied species under the name *Bulbostylis barbata*, and informe me that he has adopted Kunth's genus as distinct from *Fimbristylis* and *Scirpus* in his forthcoming monograph of the Cyperaceæ. Rafinesque's generic name has twelve years priority over Kunth's. Our *Fimbristylis capillaris* (L.) and a number of tropical American species are congeners. The genus is especially distinguished by the thickened, persistent base of the style, and most of its species have ciliate leaves,